

Albuquerque Weekly Citizen.

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IRRIGATION.

In a letter from Albuquerque to the Farm, Field and Stockman, of Chicago, we find the following in regard to the area of this territory and the volume of water that annually comes down the Rio Grande, which might be made available for irrigation purposes by a proper system of public works. We quote as follows:

In view of the vast expanse of territory which our country possesses, rich in every element of soil and climate necessary to the most bountiful yield of agricultural products, and lacking only the one element of water to enable it to bring forth everything necessary to the sustenance of man and beast, and in quantities that would astonish the world and enrich the nation, the problem of how to supply this "missing link" and apply this open resource to the vast storehouse of latent wealth which is known to exist in our arid regions, is one of the most important that presents itself to the consideration of the people of the country to-day, and has claims upon the attention of our statesmen second only to those of the tariff or the currency.

It is a question that local effort and local legislation can never deal with, except in a very limited and incomplete way, because there are interstate questions involved which only the general government can settle.

For instance, all the principal water courses flow through more than one state or territory, and if the matter were left to local legislation, a community, county, or state, that the head waters of a stream, might establish such a system as would take all the water during a dry time, when most needed, and leave their neighbors down the stream subject to severe loss, and in many cases utter ruin, and the state or territory below would be powerless to prevent it. Such cases cannot be avoided if the matter be left to local legislation, and the only way to deal with the matter is for the general government to take hold of it and institute a thorough and comprehensive system, for gathering and distributing the water, and then there will never be any scarcity in any locality, because the annual supply is always in excess of the annual demand. The question is not where or how to get the water, but where and how to store it and distribute it.

The volume that flows past this place in the Rio Grande every season during the months of April, May and June, when the snow is melting in the mountains, is so nothing of the regular flow during all the rest of the year, is abundantly sufficient to irrigate every acre in New Mexico and New Mexico contains nearly twice as many acres as all of New England. That sounds like a big story, but the Rio Grande is a big river, and a calculation of the amount of water it carries will convince any one that my estimate is not in the least exaggerated.

ALTITUDE AND POPULATION.

One of the recently issued census bulletins deals with the distribution of the population in accordance with altitude. It appears from this bulletin that in the area below 500 feet in altitude is included nearly all that part of the population which is engaged in manufacturing, and in the foreign commerce of the country and most of the population engaged in the culture of cotton, rice and sugar. The interval between 500 and 1,500 feet of altitude comprises the greater part of the prairie states and grain producing states of the northwest. Above 3,000 feet irrigation is found to be almost universally necessary for success in agricultural operations. Above 5,000 feet the population, which is confined to the Cordilleran region, is almost entirely engaged in the pursuit of mining, and the greater part of it is located in Colorado, New Mexico, Nevada and California. It appears that the relative movement of population is decidedly toward the region of greater altitude, and is most marked in the country lying between 1,000 and 5,000 feet above the sea. The density of population is greatest near sea level in the narrow strip along the seaboard which contains the great seaports. It diminishes gradually and rather uniformly up to 2,000 feet, where the population becomes sparse. The average elevation of the country, excluding Alaska, is about 2,500 feet. The average elevation at which the inhabitants lived, taking cognizance of their distribution, was 667 feet in 1870, 739 feet in 1880 and 788 feet in 1890.

GEN. BARTLETT'S OPINION.

While THE CITIZEN does not pretend to be a lawyer, it cannot shake off the conviction that Solicitor General Bartlett made what in the forcible vernacular of the day would be called a "bad break," when in attempting to explain the new school law he put the funds derived from liquor licenses into the general fund of the county and not into the funds of the respective districts in which the licenses were sold. The paragraph which he quotes from the laws of last winter does not sustain his position at all. He bases his opinion upon the first section of Chapter 77, which says:

"That the school fund derived from the general levy of three mills on the dollar of taxable property, shall be paid directly by the several collectors to the treasurer of their respective counties to the credit of the county school fund, and shall be apportioned as now provided by law, together with all the county school fund, by the county superintendent

of schools, on the first Mondays of January, April, July and October."

From that he concludes that the licenses, fines, etc., referred to must be paid over to the treasurer, to be apportioned to all the districts of the county—which conclusion might be sound enough if the several items referred to were portions of the "county school funds," but since they are not county school funds, but are by direct provision of law, made "temporary" or district school funds, the paragraph quoted has no bearing upon the case. And further, if the section which the solicitor general quotes, were open to the interpretation which he attempts to put upon it, his case would not be improved in the least, because the section quoted would then be in conflict with the provisions of a subsequent act, and would hence be repealed. The act from which the solicitor general quotes became a law on the 11th of February, and the one which declares that the general items referred to shall go into the district fund of the district in which collected, became a law on the 12th of the same month, thereby superseding and repealing any provision of the other act which might conflict with it.

SCHOOL BONDING.

Having satisfied himself that the city has authority under the law to issue bonds for school house purposes, Mayor Saint has promulgated his proclamation calling a special election to be held on the 17th day of next month, to pass upon the question of issuing bonds to the amount of sixty thousand dollars, for the purpose of putting up public school buildings in the city of Albuquerque.

That the school houses are needed, goes without saying, and that the people of the city have confidence in the judgment and integrity of the present board, and believe that every cent thus appropriated will be properly and judiciously applied to the use for which it is intended, is a well known fact, and there is therefore no reason why the bonds should not be voted by unanimous consent.

That the bonds will be voted, is not a question that admits of any doubt, but one that may be accepted as a foregone conclusion, and with the expenditure of this sum Albuquerque will be better supplied with public school buildings than any other town in the southwest. In one year from this date Albuquerque will have public schools, and public school buildings, which the people can be proud of, and which will suffer nothing by comparison with those of any town of the same size anywhere in the country.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The building for the territorial university—which, by the way, is one of the finest and most splendid buildings in the southwest—will be finished, ready for occupancy by the first of October, and the members of the board of regents are discussing a proposition to organize the normal department at once.

The new school machinery which we are now putting into operation in New Mexico, makes a great demand for teachers in all parts of the territory, and it will be much better for the efficiency of the schools, and for the general cause of education, to have this demand met, as far as possible, with teachers trained at home—by young people who have lived in New Mexico, and who are familiar, to some extent at least, with the language and customs of the territory—and for that reason it is advisable that the normal department should go to work just as soon as possible. Whether the university proper will be able to open this fall or not, the proposition to start the normal department, is one that should be accepted and carried out.

NO MORE FANNERS.

The new constitution of Kentucky, upon which the people will vote in August, has the following provision concerning official excursionists by land or by water:

No railroad, steamboat, or other common carrier, under heavy penalty to be fixed by the general assembly, shall give a free pass or passes, or shall, at reduced rates not common to the public, sell tickets for transportation to any state, district, city, town or county officer, member of the general assembly, or judge, or any state, district, town or county officer, or member of the general assembly, or judge, who shall accept or use a free pass or passes, or shall receive or use tickets or transportation at reduced rates not common to the public, shall forfeit his office. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to enact laws to enforce its provisions of this section.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

The New Mexico Bureau of Immigration continues to be daily besieged with letters of inquiry from all sections of the union making demands for information respecting the territory, its lands, industries, resources, people, public schools, climate, productions, etc.

In response to these, no inconsiderable quantity of literature has been sent out by the secretary of the bureau. Some 12,000 copies of the publication "Illustrated New Mexico" has been distributed, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe company aiding in this through its general agencies. Besides, over 40,000 pamphlets dealing with these subjects and copies of Gov. Prince's address at the Territorial fair touching agriculture, horticulture and other industries in New Mexico have been sent out. The bureau contemplates issuing another volume of immigration literature this fall.—New Mexico.

TIME FOR WORK.

It is true now to commence work on that railway project from Espanola to Albuquerque. The matter ought to be put in shape without any further delay, so that we can ascertain just what can be done. With liberal subscriptions such as we can certainly get at Albuquerque, Denver and Pueblo, we shall be in shape by the time of the El Paso convention in September to talk "business." The first thing to find out is what reliable arrangements can be made with the Denver & Rio Grande, and then what terms, if any can be made with the Texas, Santa Fe & Northern. As we have said many times before, the proper way for the proposed road to come, and the way that a large majority of our people want it to come, is by way of Santa Fe, Corralito and San Pedro, and down Tiguera canon. But in order to come that way it is necessary to make some satisfactory arrangement with the Texas, Santa Fe & Northern, which has the section from Santa Fe to Espanola, and that is easier said than done. A good many attempts have been made from time to time by Albuquerque parties to open up a correspondence with the authorities of that line, with the object of gaining some definite information in regard to the matter, but they have all proved futile. We have asked the people of Santa Fe to make an effort in the same direction, and they seem to have met with the same success. If no satisfactory arrangement can be made with the company referred to, then, of course, the only thing to do is to urge the construction of the line down the valley. But the one plan or the other should be adopted and the work should be started, and all that will be required then will be a little active effort to insure the success of the enterprise. It is generally conceded that a hundred thousand dollars of stock could be disposed of among our own people, and we have assurance that two hundred thousand would be taken in Denver and one hundred thousand in Pueblo. That would guarantee the success of the undertaking. An estimate made by a competent engineer places the cost of grading and tying the eighty miles from Espanola to Albuquerque at \$200,000, and with \$200,000 more the steel could be bought from the Denver & Rio Grande at such rates that the company would not have to incur any great indebtedness to complete the line. But some definite and positive arrangement should be made with the Denver & Rio Grande company in advance, that we may know just what is to be done with the road when it is built, so as not to find ourselves in such a fix as the Texas, Santa Fe & Northern has always been in, and whatever is to be done in the matter should be commenced now; the situation at both ends of the line is ripe for it; the people of both Denver and Albuquerque, appreciate the importance of the enterprise. Denver wants to tap the trade of New Mexico at Albuquerque, and Albuquerque wants a direct line to Denver—and both places are ready to subscribe liberally.

THE FAIR.

Everything indicates that the Territorial fair, to be held in this city the middle of September, will be by far the most successful exhibition ever given by the association. The people all over the territory are taking an interest in the matter such as they never took before, and especially in this fair of the press, heretofore the exhibitions of the society have met with more or less opposition from some of the newspapers on account of local jealousies, but this year that has all disappeared, and every journal of any standing or influence in the territory is giving the enterprise a cordial support.

And that is as it should be. The fair is not a local enterprise. It is territorial in its character and in its effects. It does good to every section by advertising the resources, capabilities and products of the entire territory, and it is to the interest of every section to encourage it and assist it—and it is gratifying to know that the people of all sections of New Mexico are now taking the proper view of the matter, and are pulling together to make it a success.

For the first time in the history of the institution there will be county displays this year from a considerable number of the counties of the territory, and when a good start has been made in this direction subsequent exhibitions will have such exhibits from all the counties, and the people of every part of New Mexico will recognize the fact that the Territorial fair affords them an opportunity, which they cannot afford to neglect, of bringing the advantages of their respective localities to the notice of the general public.

ATTRACTING ATTENTION.

New Mexico is now beginning to attract a fair share of public attention, and people who are seeking new homes are looking toward this section. The subject of irrigation is now being intelligently discussed by all the leading agricultural papers, and this serves to call the attention of the people to the fact that successful farming is not confined to those sections within what we call "the rain belt," but that by means of irrigation the farmer may be made independent of the clouds, and can carry on his business more successfully and more reliably in the "arid regions" than in those portions of the country which rely upon the rainfall, because, to the man who farms by irrigation, every year is a good crop year, which to the one who depends upon the clouds there

comes, on an average, two years out of every five, when the crop is a total or partial failure, from either too little or too much rain.

The agitation of the irrigation question is serving to bring these facts home to the minds of the people, and as a consequence there never was a time in the history of the country when so many people were looking toward the southwest for homesteads. It is safe to say that more letters of inquiry about this section of the country are now received from parties abroad, every week, than were received in six months a few years ago. And this is only the beginning, because as the merits and advantages of this section become more generally known, and people begin to realize the opportunities it offers, the agricultural climate with which it is favored, and the good home market which it must always possess for all the surplus products of its fields, gardens and orchards, it will be regarded as one of the most attractive localities in the United States for those in search of new homes, who desire to locate in a growing country. New Mexico is a wide, a long time for her to turn to come, but she will not have to wait much longer.

COMING OUR WAY.

The democrats are doing everything that is necessary to insure a grand republican victory next year. Take for example the platform just adopted by the democratic state convention at El Paso, and if the republicans had been allowed to shape it for themselves they could have made it much better for their purpose. It reads: "Senator Poffa's demand for 'cheap money and plenty of it,' declares in favor of an income tax, comes out flat-footed in favor of free trade, and denounces in most positive terms what it calls 'the iniquitous policy of protection.' It only needs a 'sub-treasury' scheme to make it a good-faith declaration."

P. M. Kiley can't carry Ohio against a platform like that he will have to concede that it is a winning platform to a discount. But he will carry the state, and by a majority such as will make it seem like old times. There has been no occasion to doubt of his carrying from the time he was nominated, but the action of the democratic convention seems to guarantee for him a much larger majority than he otherwise would have received. It seems to be just as true now as it ever was that one can always rely on the democrats to fix things up to suit us if we only let them alone.

A GOOD YEAR.

This has been so far one of the best years for the range that the stock men of New Mexico ever experienced. The freighting rains during the spring, counting up to the first of June, gave us early grass and an abundance of it, which has furnished excellent feed up to this time, and now that the regular summer rains seem to have commenced, there is an assurance of plenty of grass for the remainder of the summer, and for the coming fall and winter. And grass in this country means money and "cheap money," but "plenty of it." Cattle throughout the territory are in vastly better condition than they have been before for several years, the most of the range stock being in first rate condition for beef, and worth at least twenty-five percent more to their owners than they were a year ago.

The cattle industry in New Mexico is of such important proportions that whatever effects that, favorably or unfavorably, makes itself felt upon all other interests of the territory, hence the present favorable condition of things on the range is good news for all of us, and means better times for the whole of New Mexico.

SCHOOL MATTERS.

C. C. Everhart, Esq., chief assistant to Territorial Superintendent Chavez, was in the city on business yesterday, and reports the school situation throughout the territory as very encouraging. Local school officers are everywhere taking hold of the matter in earnest, and though a good many of them have difficulty in understanding the machinery of the new law, and make a good deal of work for the superintendent's office in the way of letters of explanation, they all show a commendable determination to learn their duty and do it. Judging from the activity which now prevails in such matters all over the territory, it is safe to conclude that good public schools will be opened this fall in every county of New Mexico—not in the towns alone, but in the country districts also. The educational outlook is highly encouraging.

PROBLEMS.

A late census bulletin reveals the fact, that New Mexico had a greater percent of increase in her school enrollment during the decade ending last year, than any other political division of the country. We have turned over a new leaf. In former times the only thing that any one could find to distinguish this territory in the educational returns of the census was the fact that we had a greater percent of illiteracy than any other section of the country. But the present census, giving us first place for increase of enrollment, puts us at the other end of the procession, and reveals a fact which does not cause us to blush when it is mentioned.

SPECIAL EDITION.

The publishers who received the contract for publishing the text books to be used in the schools of New Mexico, are

now preparing a special edition of their geography containing more full and accurate information in regard to this territory than is to be obtained from the regular edition. This work will be used in all the territorial schools, and will give the children of New Mexico a good opportunity to learn something about their own portion of the country. But the use of the special edition will not be confined to this territory. It will be placed at school all over the country.

It is not just to County Commissioner Rivera to state that in the short time he has held the office he has proved himself efficient and competent, and has looked eagerly after the best interests of the county. Mr. Hall, the commissioner from this district speaks highly of Mr. Rivera and says he has attended all meetings and has acted honestly and honorably on all occasions. He has also proven a good friend of the city of Albuquerque, favoring all legitimate improvements beneficial to the town. The immediate resignation of Mr. Rivera appears to have no foundation in fact, beyond the personal enmity of a few individuals and the democratic desire to create discord in the republican party in this county.

Las Vegas will no doubt make a good showing at the Territorial fair. The live and enterprising men of the place see the benefits that accrue to being represented at such an exhibition. Mr. Hall addressed the commissioners of that county and urged a county exhibit, which will probably be made. This exhibition can be made of equal benefit to every county if properly managed and the resources shown to advantage.

The people of the United States, irrespective of party, will receive with pleasure the assurance from Bar Harbor that Secretary Blaine is gaining steadily in health, and that reports to the contrary are baseless fabrications, set on foot for sensational purposes.

The morning paper is not "telling fair" when it exposes local items badly from the paper without credit.

An unfortunate condition of affairs exists at Bernalillo, and a bitter feud between families is growing up. The result will be injurious to all concerned, and temperate counsels should prevail.

The New Mexican asserts that the express companies do not comply with the territorial statutes regulating their rates. How is this?

The CITIZEN always has commended every New Mexican public enterprise.

CAUSTIC AND CUTTING.

Commissioner Rivera Replies to Amador C. de Baca.

Hon. J. R. Rivera, commissioner from the First district of this county, in the city, and furnishes THE CITIZEN with the following statement, and reply to Amador C. de Baca, who furnished the morning paper with a statement of his reasons for withdrawing from Mr. Rivera's board as county commissioner.

By running over the columns of the Daily Democrat, I find that the tongue of a certain man by the name of Amador C. de Baca has finally turned loose one of the members of the county commissioners—and that is myself.

The fact that Hon. M. S. Otero saw fit to withdraw his name from my board is nothing out of the way—for it is every man's privilege to do so whenever he pleases, and just because I graciously condescended to have Mr. A. C. de Baca's name as second (and good for nothing) bondman, he now seeks to the same time and withdraws his.

"Oh, heavens! Oh! When I say that I graciously condescended to allow him to sign his name to my board, I mean what I say, for everybody who knows the gentleman and he ought to be pretty well known around this neighborhood is well aware of the fact that this worthy could not get ten cents worth of meat on credit from any butcher shop in town. He is known but to be shamed—he is known but to be loathed—and no decent man in town, unless he wants to disgrace himself, will deign to walk alongside of him.

On entering upon the duties of four of five through pity on Mr. Baca, I was instrumental in having him appointed interpreter for the board of county commissioners at a very moderate salary, and now here is what a man gets for being a fraud and all round dead-beat.

As far as the threats made by Mr. Baca of "sending the gentleman from Wallace to the territorial penitentiary," allow me to state, Mr. Baca, that if ever those gates fly open they will more readily fly open to receive the man around whose neck the hangman's noose circled uncomfortably close for a cowardly nuder.

Enough said, let those who know you and know me, form their judgment and decide which of the two is the best candidate for the territorial penitentiary. "Keep your eye on him."

J. R. Rivera.

The Yuma Indians have a quaint notion, says the Yuma Sentinel. It is that mesquite beans regulate the weather. They say that the weather must remain very cool until the mesquite flowers, and from that time until the time of ripening arrives the temperature will be high. They insist that the cool spell enjoyed during May was due to the fact the mesquite beans were not ready to open, but from now on expect tropical weather.

CHICAGO CULLINGS.

Metreight Visits the City of the Lakes.

Chicago, July 11. Major J. W. Donnelly, land agent of the Atlantic & Pacific railroad company, is here and will probably remain a few days. Gen. J. A. Williamson, land commissioner of the company, with headquarters here, left to-day for New York city, where he marries on the 16th Miss Marie Hall, a society lady, and on the 22d the couple, with the general's family, sail on the "City of Paris" for a tour of Europe. The general in conversation with writer, said that it was premature, the item recently published that he had married on the 1st of July. Major Donnelly, being the next highest officer in the land department of the company, is therefore here to look after the affairs of the office during the general's absence, not to remain, however, but to return at stated periods. W. F. Talaferro, familiarly known as "Tally" to Albuquerqueans, will be chief clerk in charge here.

To-day, called on Dr. C. D. Favor at the new Harvey hotel on Wabash avenue, where he is general manager. The doctor is a changed man since leaving Albuquerque, weighs at least twenty pounds heavier, and has a brighter, healthier look in the face. He is a decidedly different man and has prospered beyond expectations in this "City on the Lakes." He was formerly a high drawer at Hotel Richelieu, but the present position is preferable. He wants to be remembered by his Albuquerque friends.

William Nixon, a former Albuquerque squaw, where he had charge of the Santa Fe station, is the superintendent of that company's terminals here, with a great yearly income. W. B. Hiddle, also an Albuquerquean, fares well here at the hands of the Santa Fe road. They asked about their old New Mexico friends. B. H. Robinson, general manager of the Atlantic & Pacific, was at El Paso yesterday, and in the afternoon was in consultation with President Maxwell in the Baito building regarding the present railroad building craze in Arizona and especially at Prescott. Mr. Robinson said he would visit his family before returning to Albuquerque.

To-day about 300 editors and publishers, some with their wives, others with sweethearts, sisters and daughters, arrived from various sections and are quartered at the Auditorium, a magnificent eight story hotel facing Lake Michigan and within a stone's throw of the "deep blue." Editor Hughes, of the Tucson Star, and your writer, are the only southwest followers of the "art preservative" who have made themselves known. The "gang" will leave here to-morrow (Monday) for St. Paul, Minn. and on Tuesday the convention convenes.

Visited Lincoln park to-day and viewed the Grant monument, which is rapidly approaching completion. It is under steel that the monument will be ready for unveiling in about a month, when Lincoln park on Lake Michigan will be visited by an immense crowd of patriotic citizens.

Yesterday, in company with C. E. Creamer, engineer on the Atlantic & Pacific, took the south side base ball park and saw the New Yorks defeat the Chicago 15 to 6. In base ball parlance "the game was rotten." Anson made three frightful errors, something Rudolph and Knight never do at first base, while Cooney at short stop allowed every chance to escape him. Ryan in center field missed two easy flies. Runes of the New Yorks and Stein of the Chicago did not pitch as Monette did at Las Vegas July 4th and 5th, and by the way they did not receive half the support accorded Monette. These are professional ball players, the Maroons are amateurs, still the latter can put up an interesting game of base ball.

Grant County Exhibit.

Mr. Carr has resigned his position as manager of the Grant county mineral exhibit, and Judge C. Bennett has been appointed by the county commissioners in his place. The judge has taken hold of the work in earnest, and is doing all in his power to make our exhibit a good one. He should receive the hearty support of our mining men. He has opened an office in Morrill Hall, where he can be found daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., and where exhibits will be carefully packed, labeled and stored previous to shipment to the fair. Every camp in the county should be represented. Intending exhibitors should get in their exhibits to the judge's office at the earliest date possible, as the time is short and it will aid him in making an exhibit worthy of Grant county if this is done. Exhibits should be carefully labeled with the name of the mine, the district and the owner, and be accompanied if possible by assay returns showing the value of the ore. Where so desired, the specimens will be returned to the owners. From the moment of their arrival at the judge's office there will be no further expense or trouble to the exhibitor. The ores and rocks will be forwarded to Albuquerque and returned to Silver City without cost to the exhibitor. They will be arranged for Grant county, but a separate display for each district, and to give due prominence to each mine exhibiting from each district. Grant county is the greatest mining region in the southwest, and her miners should make a point of seeing that she made the greatest exhibit.—Silver City Sentinel.

Needed Railroads.

The review of railway construction for the first six months of the present year by the Railway Age, shows that the outlook for the remainder of the year is better than the majority of people supposed. The present depression in business is due to a lack of confidence in the financial situation of Europe and countries closely connected, financially, with England. The storm will probably soon blow over, and after it has done so, there will be plenty of men to make new investments.

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ventments. The western railways will have a large traffic in the movement of grain crops, and this will enable them to make a favorable showing in their fall reports of earnings. There are several railway projects in the west which ought to be carried out—notably the one for extension of the Denver & Rio Grande from Espanola, New Mexico, to El Paso, Texas, and the one to connect Trinidad, in this state with El Paso. Both of these proposed roads are greatly needed, and they should be built as soon as the requisite capital can be secured.—Denver Republican.

JUDGE BERRY.

The Old Pioneer Crosses the Range to Another Country.

Judge W. J. Berry, a few years ago a justice of the peace in this city, died at Tucson a few days ago. The judge was a pioneer of Arizona, and had a wide circle of friends.

While justice of the peace in this city, Berry spent his leisure hours at E. W. Spencer's drug store, and one day Mr. Spencer told him he would shuffle off some day and no record would be had of his life and services. He sat down and wrote the following, and sealed it up, and requested that it should not be opened until after his death.

MEMORANDUM.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., July 13, '90. Knowing the uncertainty of life, I make the following memoranda so that some surviving friend may notify my kindred of my demise.

I was born at Harmony Hill, Chester county, Pa., October 10, 1817. I have a brother, named Thomas W. Berry, whose postoffice address is Astoria, Oregon, and another brother, named Joseph F. Berry, whose postoffice address is Lewawille, Paik county, Oregon, and a daughter named Fannie A. Berry, whose postoffice address is Oakland, Cal. I have a first cousin, named Joseph Benson, whose postoffice address is No. 1023 Arch street, Philadelphia.

I was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason, in Marion lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M., at Marion, Linn county, Iowa, in the year 1840.

I have lived ever since childhood in full faith in God and immortality, and shall die in hope of a blessed immortality.

Wm. J. Berry.

FENCE CUTTING.

Statement From M. S. Otero, Regarding the Bernalillo Case.

Hon. M. S. Otero called at THE CITIZEN office, this morning, and gives the following statement in regard to the recent fence cutting at Bernalillo. This spring, Eusebio Montoya sold to Mr. Otero a small piece of ground between the town and the river. He had occupied the land since 1873, and had a vineyard and fruit trees on the ground. Mr. Otero bought the ground with the condition that Montoya should fence the same. Otero furnishing the material. About a month after the fence was built, Montoya was notified to vacate the land by a committee appointed by some of the claimants of the Bernalillo commons. Montoya refused to vacate, and last Sunday a meeting was held, led by Pedro Peres and Polonio Gutierrez, and it was resolved that the fence should be torn down, and about 25 or 30 men went to the place and destroyed the fence. Mr. Otero exhibited a letter, in which one of the leaders of the meeting, of the name of Christoval Silva, states to a friend of Mr. Otero, whose name he does not care to publish, that they were going to get the most irresponsible people in Bernalillo to destroy the fence, for the purpose of annoying and making M. S. Otero spend all the money they could. Pedro Peres goes, so the letter states, to consult with Tom Catron, at Santa Fe, and Justo Arriaga states the original document under which they claim the land as commons to B. S. Rodey. This letter was written on the 9th of July.

Nothing further has been done, so Mr. Otero states, but he has removed his family to this city, and will never again reside in Bernalillo, where such illegal and high handed acts are encouraged by leading citizens.

Killed by a Bear.

Just before the Union Pacific train left Catwalk yesterday afternoon the body of a man named Long, a resident of that village, was brought in. He had been killed by a bear and his body was horribly mutilated.

Long is a teamster and had been employed by a party of Raton gentlemen to take them to the head of Castilla. Several days ago he left the camp, and with a shotgun started out in search of small game. The theory is that he attempted to kill the bear, but only succeeded in wounding the animal, and in the encounter that followed lost his life. He was missed by the members of his party and a day's search was necessary to find the body.—Trinidad Advertiser.

Camping for Life.

Editor Citizen. It seems that the letters of the "Three Trainers" has borne some fruit, for yesterday one of the two slipped his neck into the matrimonial halter, and is perfectly convinced now that marriage is not a failure—at least not yet.

The other two congratulate you, George, and feel certain that their chances are yet good. All they lack is the young ladies, and they will of course be found when your happiness is noticed.

By the actions of one of them we are led to believe that soon his fate will overtake him in the shape of 125 pounds of Albuquerque sweetness, and when it does that man will have to be raised—by a friend.

F. E. T.